

BODUNOV, D.I.; GOL'DBERG, B.V.; FAKEL'CHIK, N.Z.; BITAUSAS, V.S.,
spets. red.; IZRAELIS, G.N. [Izraelis, G.], spets. red.;
KALITSKAS, A., red.; BARONAS, S.K., tekhn. red.

[Collection of unit estimates for construction work in
Lithuania; for construction projects of the second class]
Sbornik edinichnykh raschenok na stroitel'nye raboty po
Litovskoi SSR; dlia vtoroi gruppy stroek. Vilnia, TSentr.
biuro tekhn. informatsii i propagandy. Vol. 2. 1961. 580 p.
(MIRA 15:3)

1. Lithuanian S.S.R. Valstybinis statybos ir architekturos
reikalu komitetas.

(Lithuania--Building--Estimates)

GOL'DBERG, L.Ye.

Some problems of the X-ray anatomy of the sphenoid sinus.
Zhur. uch. nos. i gorl. bol. 23 no.243-47 Mar-Apr'63.

(SIRA 16:2)

1. In otorinolaringologicheskogo otdeleniya Kirovogradskogo 2-y
gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach- G.N.Buyakov; nauchnyy ruko-
voditel' - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki prof. L.A.Zaritskiy).
(SPHENOID SINUS—RADIOGRAPHY)

SOVIET, RUSA.

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nos. 1 gar. kol. 24 no. 1. 25. 73 28 8 1621 (KIR 18. 5)

1. 72 steripolentmedicinscheskoe otdeleniya Kirovogradskoy 2-y
gorodskoy bol'nitsy iglavnyy vrach T.N. Bayakov.

GOLDENBERG, D. G., SOROKINSKAIA, E. N.

Prefrontal leukotomy in certain psychiatric diseases. Nevrolog.
psikhiatr., Moskva 1953, May-June 50. 41-4

L. OF the Psychiatric Clinic (Director--Prof. N. I. Ozarstsky,
Active Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences) and of the Clinic
for Nervous Diseases (Director--Prof. Ye. L. Venderovich, Honored
Worker in Science), First Leningrad Medical Institute (merit Acade-
mician Pavlov

CLIN 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GOL'DBERG, D.S. has had Gol -- (name) "~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~" the spinal column and the spinal cord". Len, 1946. 25 p. 21 cm. (let Leningrad and in the Academician, Pavlov). 100 copies (KL, 9-37, 102)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

V.M. Bekhterev; on the 100th anniversary of his birth. Vopr. neirokhir.
21 no.2:3-5 Mr-Apr '57 (MLRA 10:5)
(BIOGRAPHIES
Bekhterev, V.M.)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

"Diagnosis of diseases of the spinal nerves" by S.P. Polonskii.
Reviewed by D.G. Gol'dberg. Vopr. neirokhir. 22 no.4:59 J1-Ag '68
(MIRA 11:9)

(NERVES, SPINAL--DISEASES)
(POLONSKII, S.P.)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.; KALININA, V.I.

Treatment of multiple sclerosis; experience with the use of ACTH.
Vop.psikh.i nevr. no.7:132-145 '61. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney (zav. prof. D.K.Bogorodinskiy) 1-go
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. dotsent A.I.Ivanov).
(ACTH) (MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS)

GOL'DBERG, D.G.

Block of the stellate ganglion in some disorders of the cerebral blood circulation. Vop. psikh. i nevr. no.9:162-161 '62. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Klinika nervnykh bolezney 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika I.P. Pavlova (zav. kafedroy -- prof. D.K. Bogorodinskiy).

GOL'DBERG, D.G. (Leningrad, ul. Marata, 14, kv. 18); LUCHKO, G.D.; PYSHNOVA, M.A.

Some characteristic clinical aspects of acute traumatic subdural hematomas. Vest. khir. 92 no.1:58-63 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz gosspital'noy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. F.G. Uglov)
i kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. - prof. D.K. Bogorodinskiy) 1-go
Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni Pavlova.

USSR/Medicine - Burns, Therapy
Medicine - Therapeutics

Jun 49

"Treatment of Burns With Embryonic Ointments," Prof
D. I. Gol'dberg, Tomsk, 2 pp

"Sov Med" No 6

Cites a series of case histories obtained from various hospitals during 1942-1943 to substantiate the superior value of embryonic ointments for treating both chemical and thermal burns in all cases where coagulation method is not feasible. Ointment used has following composition: embryonic emulsion (electuary containing embryonic tissues) 150.0- 250.0, castor or other oil 100 - 150.0, and xeroform 3.0 - 5.0 parts.

52/49151

GOL'DBERG, D.I.

Essays on hematology; formation of blood and the nervous system Tomsk, 1952. 231 p.

Gol'dberg
USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood.

7-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3891

Author : D.I. Gol'dberg

Inst : - - - - -

Title : Data on the Role of a Disturbed Nervous Regulation and on the Meaning of Defense Mechanisms in the Pathogenesis of Anemia.

Orig Pub : Arkhiv patologii, 1956, 18, No 3, 23-30

Abstract : In the pathogenesis of blood system disturbances, stimuli have a direct effect, but this effect is not independent: it depends on the functional state and the disturbances of the mechanisms of the central nervous system (CNS) and of the peripheral nervous system. For instance, in animals under the effect of veronal, urethane, electric current, pyramidon or over-heat, the blood poison phenylhydrazine produces a less pronounced anemia and fewer abnormal erythrocytes (E) in the blood than in control animals.

Card 1/3

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Blood.

7-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 1, 1958, 3891

reticulatary reaction to gastric juice does not develop if it is administered in a novocaine anaesthetized area, or under narcosis. Administration of "kompanel" [kompanel?] in an area deprived of its receptors by novocaine, or under veronal narcosis, did not produce any reticulatary reaction. In experiments combining conditioned stimuli (bell, light) and unconditional ones (injection of gastric juice), after a few repetitions, the conditioned stimulus alone produced the conditioned-reflectory reaction.

Card 3/3

KURLOV, O.V.; GOL'DBERG, L.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.I., tekhn. red.

[Leukemia; amount of vitamin B₁₂ in the blood and organs of patients with leukemia] Leikozy soderzhanie vitamina B₁₂ v krovi i organakh bol'nykh leikozom. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ, 1960. 55 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy patofiziologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Gol'dberg). (LEUKEMIA) (CYANOCOBALAMINE)

BENEDIKTOV, I.I.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn.
red.

[Blood circulation and temperature of the uterus in some
physiological and pathological states of the organism]О крово-
обрашченіі і temperature в матке при некоторых физиологиче-
ских і патологических состояниях организма. Томс, Изд-во
Томского univ., 1960. 128 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(UTERUS--BLOOD SUPPLY) (BODY TEMPERATURE)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., otv. red.; ZIVERT, K.N., prof., red.; MASYUKOVA, Ye.M., dots., red.; FETISOV, A.G., prof., red.; SHUBIN, N.V., dots., red.; OSOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Problems in surgery of the esophagus and stomach. Biological effect of rays from the 25 Mev. betatron] Voprosy khirurgii pishchevo-da i zheludka. Biologicheskoe doistvie luchei betatrona 25 MEV. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1960. 354 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Tomsk. Tomskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(ALIMENTARY CANAL—SURGERY) (RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KOLESOV, V.M.; GOLDBERG, D.I., red.; MORDOVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Comparative characterization of proteins in grain crops based
on chemical physicochemical indices] Sravnitel'naya kharakte-
ristika belkov zernovykh kul'tur po khimicheski i fiziko-
khimicheskim pokazateliam. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1961. 45 p.
(Proteins) (Grain) (MIRA 14:12)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof.; LAVKOVA, V.S. (Tomsk)

Current concepts on intestinal absorption of vitamin B12. Pat.
fiziol.i eksp.terap. 5 no.1:3-13 Ja-F '61. (MIFA 14:6)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (INTESTINES)

GOL'DBERG, A.I.; GOL'DBERG, D.I., zasl. dozent' nauki SSSR, prof.,
red.; MORDOVINA L.G., tekhn. red.

[Gastric vitamin B₁₂ deficiency anemia; late sequelae of
total gastrectomy] Agastricheskie B₁₂-defitsitnye anemii;
otd lennye posledstviia total'noi gastrektomii. Tomsk, Izd-
vo Tomskogo univ., 1962. 123 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(CYANOCOBALAMINE) (STOMACH-SURGERY)

GOL'DBERG, D.I., asst. deystel' nauki RSFSR, prof.; GOL'DBERG, Ye.D.;
TOROPTSEV, I.V., prof., red.; OSGOVSKIY, A.T., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of hematology with an atlas of microphotographs]
Spravochnik po gematologii s atlasom mikrofotoqramm. Toms,
Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1961. 121 p. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for
Toroptsev).

(HEMATOLOGY)

SOKOLOVA, Natal'ya Viktorovna; GOL'DBERG, D.I., zasluzhennyy dayatel' nauki, prof., red.; MORDOVINA, L.G., tekhn. red.

[Significance of functional stress in the localization of radiation sickness] Rol' funktsional'noi nagruzki v lokalizatsii lucheвого porazheniia. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1962. 144 p. (MIRA 16:6)
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (STRESS (PHYSIOLOGY))

SARATIKOV, Al'bort Samuilovich; GOL'DBERG, D.I., prof., red.;
MORDOVINA, L.G., red. izd-vn;

[Billogenesis and choleretic substances] Zhelchecbrazovanie
i zhelchegonnye sredstva. Tomsk, Izd-vo Tomskogo univ., 1962.
157 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(BILE) (CHOLERETICS)

GOLUBBERG, D.I., prof., zasluzhennyy dozent' nauki RSFSR (Tomsk)

Increasing the effectiveness of scientific work in medical institutions of higher learning. Biul. Vch. med. sov. 3 no.3:9-13
My-Je '62. (MIRA 17:10)

1. The following information was received from the source:

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SKRIPKIN, Yu.K.; GOL'DBERG, D.M.; SHEDEAU, E.Ya.

Treatment of trichomoniasis with trichomoacid. Med.paraz. i
paraz. bol. 32 no.1287-88 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:10)

*

APTER, K.S.; GOL'DBERG, D.N.

Technological processes of deep extrusion at the "Darba Spars"
Plant. Knz.-shtam. proizv. 1 no.7:40-41 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Riga--Extrusion (Metals))

Paraffin content in Baku crude oils. I. GILMAN and D. GORDON. *J. Am. Petroleum Institute* 1929, No. 10, 74-8. In the determination of paraffin in Surakhani crude oils the resins are first eliminated by treatment with fuller's earth or other adsorbents. The same sample yielded 2.1% paraffin in 43° with fuller's earth 3.45% of a paraffin in 31° with silica gel, and 3.05% of the same paraffin with activated C. The wax was exd. from the adsorbents, particularly from fuller's earth, with a loss of 30% to the adsorbent, after four days' continuous exn. Better results were obtained when the wax was exd. from acid sludge heated to 65-75° with a low cold test gas oil for the diluent. A. A. BOMSTIK.

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77

Towers for washing gas oil and solar oil with sodium hydroxide solution. D. GOLDBERG AND D. BUKH. *Azerbaidzhan'skie Neftyanoe Khimicheskie* 1932, No. 1, 51-62. Plant tests of the tower designed by Emanuel (C. A. 25, 1936) showed that the

operation is smoother with gas oil than with solar oil. The yield of naphthene acids is 75-87% from gas oil and 62-66% from solar oil. Settling after scrubbing towers is important for increasing the yield. V. KAVIRTSKIY

ASH SCL - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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AX 22

Recovery of ceresins from petrolatum at the Max Müller plant in Baku. (In Azeri: *Recovery of ceresins from petrolatum at the Max Müller plant in Baku*. *Neftshchik Azerbaydzhana* 1952, No. 11, p. 17.)

Cold settling is unsatisfactory for sepi ceresins from petrolatum because of excessive time, large vol. of naphtha and low temps. required by this process. Ceresins must be imported, which precludes their use. The Weir method is the most promising. The work on petrolatum of 0.9177, viscosity 200 Engler, no. 60, at 100°C, paraffin content in 99.9730% (Hilde), penetration 140 at 25°C and 100 g. load showed that the quality of kieselguhr is important. Filtration is faster with the ceresins with the earth must be added before the crystals are formed, preferably 10% above the crystal temp. The rate of cooling in cold settling should be 2-3°C/hr. while with the Weir process it can be 10°C/hr. The quality of ceresin depends on temp. and quantity of diluent. More earth should be used as dilu. is increased. With a dilu. 1.2-2.0%, earth is needed with 1.2-2.0%. The earth can be regenerated without impairing efficiency.

V. KACHENSKI

ASIA S.E.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM THE RESEARCH

6.2

Naphthonic acids, their preparation and utilization. D. O. Gorkunov. *Chem. Abstr. Russ. 1952, No. 20, 66 pp.* A popular introduction on the organic chemistry of naphthonic acids is given. The structural formulas of naphthonic acids are discussed, as well as their distribution in various crudes and distillates, the dist. methods, mol. wts., chem. properties, behavior in contact with metals, ability to promote emulsification, solubilities and soaps. Various methods of extracting naphthonic acids from petroleum products are discussed and pieces of equipment described. The prepn. of naphthonic acid soaps and acid oil and various methods for their treatment in Russia as well as the equipment used is described. Control of naphthonic acid methods etc. are given. A. A. Boronnikov.

ASH 31.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1. SIGN. SYMBOLS

2. AUTHOR

3. TITLE

4. SUBJECT

5. DATE

6. PLACE

7. PRICE

8. AVAILABILITY

9. NOTES

10. REFERENCES

11. INDEXING

12. ABSTRACTING

13. EVALUATION

14. OTHER

15. COMMENTS

16. REVISIONS

17. DISTRIBUTION

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19. RETRIEVAL

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PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX

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22

Method for the determination of the content of naphthoic acids in petroleum products. D. Goldberg and M. Ter-Akopova. *Azerbaidzhanke Neftunov Khoc-palire* 1933, No. 10, 79-7. --The detn. of naphthoic acids in petroleum products should be made by boiling with an alc. soln. of caustic soda or potash. The results obtained with aq. solns. are unreliable, because of the formation of emulsions. The procedure is described.
A. A. Bochtling

ASH S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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A. A. Boehlingk

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Separating oil from alkali sludge. D. Goldberg, N. Chikareva and K. Antonova. *Azerbaidzhanets-Neftevenik* (Azerbaijan) 1934, No. 5, 55 9-11. p. 84-85. % of the oil present in the alkali sludge can be recovered by admitting a mixt. of kerosene sludge and lubricating-oil sludge into an attack-lave and heating for 5 hrs. at 153° and 5 atm. The contents are then sharply sep'd into a con. bottom soln. (lower layer) and oil (upper layer) contg. not over 0.1% soap. An increase in pressure, amt. of the kerosene sludge, or temp. promotes the sepn. of lubricating oil.

A. A. Bachtinsk

The application of ethylene dichloride in the dewaxing of highly viscous oils. D. Gafullberg, I. Abayanz and I. Margolis. *Azerbaidzhaner Neftkoker Khesanite* 1955, No. 3, 74-81. Solid hydrocarbons dissolve unsatisfactorily in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ below 25°C . The solv. of oils in $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ depends on their chem. compn. The higher the content of paraffin ingredients, the higher the sepn. temp. of the oil. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ cannot be recommended for use from asphaltic crude oils because of low separating temp. and excessive amt. of the solvent. $\text{C}_2\text{H}_2\text{Cl}_2$ cannot be used for dewaxing, because owing to its selective properties the transfer of a certain group of hydrocarbons into the petrolatum takes place, and the yield of dewaxed oil is thus lowered and the viscosity index decreased. The higher $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{42}$ homologs obtained in the residue as a result of chlorination of the com. $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{42}$ fraction are very antialk. solvents for dewaxing. Thus, they permit carrying out the process at a temp. not below -20°C , yield fractions which have only a 5° higher pour point than the process temp. and work in ordinary conditions. The process with H_2SO_4 and clay is carried out as the last stage, thus oils of higher stability and better color are produced and the consumption of H_2SO_4 is lowered.

treating paraffin concentrates with nitrobenzene. D. Goldberg, I. Alezgan and I. Margolis. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Neft. Prom.* 1935, No. 7, 8, 14-15. The refining with $C_6H_5NO_2$ considerably improves the quality of bright stocks from Surakhani as well as from Kara-Chukhar oils, acting favorably on their viscosity index and lowering the Conradson C content. The treatment can be carried out with unrefined and with de-waxed oil. The yield of the final oil is lowered but an oil of higher viscosity is obtained by treating paraffin concentrates. There is a certain ratio of $C_6H_5NO_2$ which permits the prepurification of an oil that does not need additional refining, except a clay treatment to improve the color. The clay treatment is carried out best during the distillation of the solvent. At 150°C $C_6H_5NO_2$ a treatment with 11% of H_2SO_4 and 25% "gumdam" clay is essential, while at 180°C $C_6H_5NO_2$ no H_2SO_4 treatment is required. A. A. B.

ASA 51.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Cylinder oils from paraffinic raw material for superheated steam - L. Gukhman, D. Gol'dberg and Z. Alexy. *Makhal'dzhanskoe Neftyanoe Kkoyalstvo* 1935, No. 9, 92.
5 - The Kara-Chukhur and Surakhannii raw material yields, after dewaxing of the proper concentrates in an ethylene dichloride soln., followed by acid and "Yumbrin" clay treatment, about 65% of a standard cylinder oil "60". The by-products include petrolatum, which yields about 10% of ceresin (on the concentrate), which can be classed as crude ceresin. A. A. Roshtnick.

ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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COUNTRY ORIGIN										SUBJECT MATTER									
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61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
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Comparison of dewaxing methods. D. Goldberg, I.

Aberkaur and L. Margolis. *Azerbaidzhan'skoe Neftyanoe Akademi* 1935, No. 10, 11, 86-96. Gasoline is the least effective solvent in the dewaxing of light distillates. Heavy distillates can be dewaxed with the aid of Sharypova centrifuges cooled to the required temp., although the consumption of heat is very high. Naphtha cannot be used for dewaxing of light distillates and wide fractions because of the soly. of paraffins. Benzene-acetone can be used in the dewaxing of the wide fraction of lubricating oils, as well as for the residual fractions of the redist. and for narrow light fractions, whereby the diln. should be increased with the increase in the viscosity of the oil or with increasing width of the fraction. This lowers the selectivity effect. However, this method requires a greater refrigeration consumption of cold. A chloride solvent requires the least refrigeration and the lowest degree of diln. and it is recommended for the dewaxing of light fractions. The overhead of the Kara-Chukhur distillates obtained on distilling the bottoms to a cylinder stock contains up to 60% of industrial oils which are of a quality superior to any of the Baku nonparaffinic oils. A. A. Boetlingk.

CP

Improving the color of acidol. D. Gol'dberg and M. Kotlova. *Moskovsk. Zhurn. Dole* 11, 594 (1955). Cf. Rabinovich and Osenova, C. A. 29, 8304¹. Preliminary expts. show that treating acidol (naphthene acid salts), with and without benzene, with H_2SO_4 of various concns. gives no decolorization. Distn. with alkyl resins results in an improvement of color, but the product is contaminated with Fe, requiring further purification with H_2SO_4 . The best results are obtained with activated C but at a considerable loss of acidol retained by the C. Chas. Blane

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ASB 55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Preparation of distilled bright stocks. I. Ya. Lyust,
E. Mirova, D. Goldberg and M. Katsnelson. *Travaux
Chim. Leningr. Nauch. Tekh. Konferents. po Petr.
Industrii Petroliensk. Smotrovsk. Mater.* 1936, 230-35.
It is possible to obtain distill. bright stocks from usual
Sovkhany crude oil in amounts equal to that of the residual
bright stock, its flash point being even higher and coke
content lower. The distill. method of prep. bright stock
permits the utilization of crude oils of wide variety, re-
gardless of the resin content, and the consumption of re-
agents is lowered by 50% in comparison with the residual
method. But the prep. of the bright stock fraction
required more thorough distill. and refining. Petrolatum
obtained in dewing distill. oil, m. of bblchldn. 60-1,
penetration 200. The yield of ceresin is low (4-6%), m.
80-1, penetration 14-9, it is black. Refined petrolatum,
obtained after treatment with 98% H₂SO₄, 25% and "gum-
brin" (Russian clay) (25-30%), m. of bblchldn. 38-45,
"pasting in" and 45-60, "opening" color after 1-10
min. 90 min. (Stamper). The Pengo-Guyach-Neresov
vacuum still No. 3 was used in the expts. Exptl. data are
tabulated and results are discussed. A. A. Polstom.

ANNUAL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE ABSTRACTS

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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-Comparison of dewaxing methods. D. Goldberg and I. Abergauz. *Azerisidkashor Neftomoe Klor* 1936, No. 6, 62-6. (U.S.S.R. 30, 8385). The "chlorine solvent" preceding abstract and the benzene-acetone solvent can successfully be applied in dewaxing distillate and residual oils as well as bright stocks. The process temp. in the lab. should be 5-7° below the desired pour point of the finished oil, while under refinery conditions this range could most probably be narrowed. In the dewaxing of automobile lubricants 2-2.2 parts of solvent should be used per part of oil, while for aviation lubricants the 4-5 ratio per unit of wt. of the oil is recommended. The procedure is described. Fifteen references. A. A. B.

ASME S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Ceresin from petroleum and its purification. D. G. 47.
disregard I. Abszgan, *Vegetabil. Vet. 1934*, No. 1, 33.
Tetrachloroethane can be used as a solvent in the
process of extraction of ceresin from petroleum
products. The highest amount of ceresin is ob-
tained with the presence of ceresin from petroleum
products, because it leads to a lowering of the yield and the
quantity of the ceresin produced. Of the three methods
tried, i. e., increase of the amt. of the solvent, increase of
the process temp. and recovery, the latter is most efficient.
Tetrachloroethane with the addition of 10% C_6H_6 increases the
quality and the amt. of the ceresin obtained. The re-
fining of ceresin obtained from crude petroleum requires
smaller amts. of reagents than that obtained from ozocer-
ine. The process is described. A. A. Bozhilnik.

Petroleum acids from Kara-Chukhur, Kala and Lek-Batan crude oils. L. Goldberg, N. Chukayva, I. D'yachkova and K. Antonova. *Azerbaidzhan'skie Naftovaya Aket.* 1938, No. 3, 62-6; translated in *Foreign Petroleum Tech.* 6, 411-24 (1938). The light products of the Kara-Chukhur crude oil contain 0.010% naphthene acids in fractions of sp. gr. 0.781 and up to 0.847; in those of sp. gr. 0.847. Naphthene acids sepd. from the fraction of sp. gr. 0.847 have an acid no. of only 110 and they are different from those present in other Bakinskies. Naphthene acids present in the Kala crude oil are found in the fraction of sp. gr. 0.871; their acid content is about 0.012% (calcd. as SO₃) and they have an acid no. of 114-245. Their sapon. no. exceeds the acid no. The esterification no. of Kala acids decrease with increasing b.p. The Lek-Batan crude oil contains up to 1.5% naphthene acids, the max. being present in the machine-oil fraction. Their sp. gr. is 0.875-0.9070, acid no. 94-207, sapon. no. 144-257 and esterification no. 3-14, depending upon the crude oil fraction.

ASIA 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ASIA 55.6 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

The basophilic substance of erythrocytes VII The

osmotic resistance of young forms. D. Goldberg. *Bull. publ. med. exptl. U. R. S. S.* 5, 280-2 (1938). The high resistance to hemolysis which is shown by young forms of erythrocytes is due to the content of their protoplasm in basophilic substance, which, as lipoprotein, protects these cells from any disturbance of the osmotic equilibrium. VIII. The locus of the formation of the basophilic granulation of the erythrocytes and the determination of pathological degeneration of the red blood. *Ibid.* 6, 125-7. Basophilic granulation occurs only *in vivo* during the prepurification of the blood specimen. The so-called "reticular phenomenon" was observed only in the blood of poisoned animals, especially in cases of Phosphenol, amine and PhN₂. The presence of erythrocytes with basophilic granulation in the circulating blood is an indication of pathological processes. The count on a blood prepurified in a moist chamber was used by G. as an indication of the extent of such processes. The ratio of the no. of erythrocytes with basophilic granulation to the no. of reticular cells represents the "index of pathological degeneration." Through *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, II, 4267.

M. G. Moore

ASAC 35.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ca

Solid nonparaffinic hydrocarbons in the Butakhanov crude oil. D. Goldberg. *Azerbaidzhan. Neftene* Akor 1930, No. 4: 5, 19-23. A soln. of petrolatum in acetone-benzene-toluene was gradually cooled to -25°, whereby solids and ods were sepd. Two of the fractions with the lowest m. p. were repeatedly recrystd. from the same solvents and they were then freed of resins by percolation through silica gel powder at 80°. Fractions I and II, resp., m. 30.6° and 37.1, d₄²⁰ 0.8213 and 0.8125, n_D²⁰ 1.4410 and 1.4430, η_{sp} 0.820 in centipoises (20°C) and 17.466, nitrobenzene point 83.0 and 79.6, mol. wt. 418.1 and 497.9. The first fraction fits into the formula $C_{11}H_{24}$, which corresponds exactly to polymethylenes, while the second is apparently a mixt. A. A. Rozhinsk.

ASB 55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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CA

Improving the efficiency of the dewaxing process. 1.
O. Gol'dberg. *Azerbaidzhan. Azerb. Akad. Nauk* 1939
No. 7, 19-22. Dewaxing is discussed from the point of
view of solution films. The efficiency of the dewaxing
process can be increased by destroying the solution films.
Twenty references. A. A. Doshlakov

ASA SCL METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Improving the efficiency of the dewaxing process. II
D. Gel'fberg and L. Kupchikova. *Izvestiya
Vysokoye Aze* 1940, No. 7, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PERMISSIONS AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CA

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Effect of contact temperature on deparaffination of residue oil. D. O. Goldberg and M. D. Gervits. *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR Khim. Neft. Prom.* 1947, No. 10, 15-16 (1947).
A study was made of the effect of the temp. (20-50°) at which acid oil (from purification of petroleum) was filtered through clay on the subsequent deparaffination of the filtrate. The bleaching clay used was gumbrin, a Fordin type clay which resembles bentonite. In the filtration oil evapn., oil losses, and the 1 no. of distillate increased with temp. With activated gumbrin these were higher than with natural gumbrin. This is attributed to the degradation of hydrocarbons induced by the catalytic cracking action of gumbrin. The bleached oil was dild. with naphtha, carefully chilled (5°/hr.) to -20°, and vacuum filtered. The higher the temp. of the bleaching clay treatment, the longer it takes to filter the chilled oil. Yield of petrolatum increased and its m.p. decreased with increased temp. of bleaching. This substantiates that at 300-50° the clay catalyzes cracking. M. Hosh.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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Improving oil purification with activated gumbrils 11

No. 11, 21-61(1947). The object of this study was the effect of acid concn. on the activation of gumbar clay (in flurid type of bleaching clay). The effectiveness of activation depended on the interaction of acid (H_2SO_4) concn. and quantity used. Up to 20% strength, the quantity of acid is immaterial, above 20% excess quantity lowers the effectiveness of the clay. The recommended procedure is to use 10% strong H_2SO_4 taking 25% calculated as monohydrate, of the quantity of clay. The H_2SO_4 recovered from acid dodge gave good results. M. Borch

GOL'DBERG, D. O.,

Gol'dberg, D. O., Samukova, R. A., and Poleva, O. N. "Deperaffination of (surakhanskogo) residual oil in the presence of admixtures," Amerlaydzh. nefg. khoz-vo, 1948, No. 11, p. 18-19

SO: U-3264, 10 April 53 (Ietopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 4, 1949).

CA

Effect of nature and concentration of the emulsifier on the stability of aqueous asphalt emulsion. S. M. Yevlakhin and D. G. Gol'dberg. *Kolloid. Zh.* 14, 467 (1952). Petroleum asphalt (II) was agitated with an emulsifier soln. The stability of the resulting emulsion was greatest when the temp. of I was 140° (better than 140° and 145°), when the temp. of II remaining 80°, when the time of stirring was 20 min. or more, when the concn. of I in the emulsion was 25% (25-40% was tested), when the stirrer made 1200 rather than 950 revolutions per min., and when II was made on distil. water. As emulsifier, 0.0065 N Na oleate (III) was as efficient as 0.15 N Na stearate. The efficiency of Na naphthenates increased with their mol. wt. M and exceeded that of III at $M = 194$. The efficiency of Na laurate had a max. in 0.04 N soln.; it was greater than that of Na naphthenate, $M = 193$, but much less than that of III. Na phthalate was even less efficient. L. I. Bikerman.

USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions

May/Jun 51

"Effect of the Properties of Bitumen on the Preparation of Stable Bitumen-Water Emulsions," S. M. Avelikyan, D. O. Gol'dberg

"Kolloid Zhur" Vol XII, No 3, pp 159-163

Studied bitumen-water emulsions using: petroleum asphalts from Binagady and Bibi-Eybat (both in Baku region) as bitumens; sodium salts (soaps) of stearic, oleic, benzoic, naphthenic acids as emulsifiers. Found sodium oleate is best emulsifier for bitumens high in naphthenic hydrocarbons, low in

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USSR/Chemistry - Emulsions (Contd)

May/Jun 51

aromatics; sodium salts of high-mol naphthenic acids for bitumens where aromatic hydrocarbons predominate over naphthenic; emulsifiers having aromatic ring in mol for highly aromatized bitumens.

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USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants.
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62595

Author: Avetikyan, S., Gol'dberg, D.

Institution: None

Title: Effects of the Extent of Asphaltization of Bitumen on Its Capacity
of Forming Stable Aqueous Bitumen Emulsions

Original

Periodical: Tr. Azerb. gos. ped. in-ta, 1955, 2, 193-196

Abstract: To determine the effect of asphalt-tar components of bitumen on the
stability of aqueous bitumen emulsions experiments were conducted on
oxidation of asphalt obtained by distillation of Binagadinsk petro-
leum with different durations of oxidation. It is shown that with
increasing extent of oxidation there takes place a sharp increase in
the content of asphaltenes and decrease in the content of tars, while
the concentration of oils remains practically unchanged. By their

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of
Natural Gases and Petroleum. Motor Fuels. Lubricants.
I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62595

Abstract: technological characteristics the oxidized samples correspond to bitumens of first, second, and third grade. From each of the samples were prepared aqueous emulsion using sodium oleate as emulsifier. It is shown that on transition from bitumen No 1 to bitumen No 3, i.e., with increase in asphaltenes content of the bitumen under study with concomitant decrease in the content of tars a less stable emulsion results. The conclusion is reached that low oxidation bitumen yields more stable emulsions than extensively oxidized bitumen.

Go/Cherg, P.

Regeneration of a synthetic aluminum silicate after contact decolorization of lubricating oil. D. Gol'dberg and S. Abramovich. *Neftya i Gazovaya Tekhnika* (Moscow), 1985, No. 5, 10-13. By-product synthetic aluminum silicate catalyst used for contact decolorization of lubricating oil was found to be regenerated best by extn. with hot water and subsequent ignition at 600°. V. N. B.

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GOL'DBERG, D. O.

Composition and Properties of the High Molecular (Cont.) 647
Weight Fraction of Petroleum; Collection of Papers, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1953, 370pp.

Gol'dberg, D.O. Solid Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Their Composition and Methods
of Separation 228

The article is a general review of research done in the field of solid petroleum hydrocarbons separated from Soviet crudes. The author mentions the fact that there is no adequate method for the analytical oxidation of high molecular weight hydrocarbons with long paraffin chains. It was shown that normal paraffins and ceresins are very susceptible to depressants e.g. dialkyl-naphthalene, not like solid naphthenes which are very stable in solutions with petroleum products, and are not affected by most depressants. This specificity of action of additives can serve for the identification of solid hydrocarbons. The article gives 2 tables and 1 figure. There are no references.

Melikadze, L.D. Crystalline Components of High Molecular Weight
Petroleum Fractions 236

This is a study of the crystalline substances obtained from several types of Soviet crudes. Two main groups were separated: luminescent

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2nd collection of Papers, pub. by AU Conf. Jan 56, Moscow.

65-1-11/14

The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay-
and Bentonite-Type.

clay which contains a large amount of silica and a smaller amount of alumina ($\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 3-12$). These agents adsorb tar at room temperature and have very good bleaching properties. The optimal temperature of contact purification of distilled oils by siliceous clay lies in the limits of $150^\circ\text{C} - 170^\circ\text{C}$ and of other oils between $250^\circ\text{C} - 270^\circ\text{C}$. Bentonite bleaching earths contain silica and alumina in a proportion $\text{SiO}_2:\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 = 2-4$. They are characterized by a large number of small diameter pores, adsorb tars badly at room temperature, and require much higher contacting temperatures than the siliceous clay. The catalytic activity of these two types of agents differs to a large extent. Siliceous clay from Zikevsk and Simferopol bentonite were tested. Bentonite showed a higher polymerising tendency than siliceous clay (Table 1). Investigations on the cracking properties of Zikevsk clay and of bentonite were carried out on a laboratory apparatus which is used for determining the index of activity of catalysts. Cracking experiments were carried out on cetane. The

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65-1-11/14

The Catalytic Properties of Bleaching Soil of the Siliceous Clay- and Bentonite-Type.

temperature during the contact purification was in the range of 250°C - 275°C for siliceous clay and 300°C - 350°C for bentonite. Table 2 gives values of cracking experiments on cetane when using aluminium silicate bead catalysts with an activity index of 36.4. The different cracking properties of the two agents are clearly indicated e.g. when using bentonite as a catalyst the yield of benzene is reduced by 50% compared to the yield when using an aluminium silicate bead catalyst; when using the Zircovskii siliceous clay catalyst the yield of benzene is five times smaller. Table 3 shows that benzene (the fraction up to 200°C) obtained during cracking on bentonite has a smaller specific weight, a much lower refractive index and a smaller iodine number than when benzene is obtained while using siliceous clay. Results show that the catalytic activity of siliceous clay is much smaller than that of bentonite. Table 4 gives the effect of contact purification on the

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GOL'DBERG, D.O.; CHEREK, I.I.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Bleaching earths from some fields of the central and eastern
U.S.S.R. Trudy BashNII NP no.1:156-170 '59. (MIRA 12:6)
(Bleaching agents) (Clay)
(Lubrication and lubricants)

KREYN, S.E.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.; AKIMOV, V.S.; YEVDOKIMOV, O.P.; ABRAMOVICH, S.Sh.

Additional means for increasing the output of high-quality
lubricating oils. Khim.i tekhn.topl.i masel 4 no.2:4-10
F '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Lubrication and lubricants)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; KREYN, S.E.; AKIMOV, V.S.; ABRAMOVICH, S. Sh.; LEVICKIMOV, G.P.;
FATKULLINA, N.S.; KULINICHEVA, M.A.

Relation between the physicochemical properties and performance
characteristics of residual oils from sulfur-bearing crudes and
the depth of phenol extraction. Trudy Bash NII NP no.3:69-81 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Lubrication and lubricants--Testing)
(Petroleum--Refining)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; SADCHIKOVA, M.F.; FATKULLINA, N.S.

Effect of the depth of phenol extraction on the chemical
content and physicochemical properties of transformer
oils from sulfur-bearing crudes. Trudy Bash NII NP
no.3:82-90 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Insulating oils)
(Petroleum--Refining)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.

Solubility of paraffins in polar solvents. Trudy Bash NII no.3:91-
100 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Paraffins) (Solvents)

S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

AUTHORS: Sadchikova, M.F. and Gol'dberg, D.O.

TITLE: Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil
Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, 1960, No.12,
pp.18-24

TEXT: Previous work had shown that it was impossible to produce oxidation stable transformer oil from distillate of Tuymazy crude by phenol extraction without the use of anti-oxidants of the ionol type, it was accordingly desirable to develop such a method of production. As a start it was decided to test the oxidation stability by the test of standard ГОСТ 981-55 (GOST 981-55) of various structural-fractions obtained from the distillate by adsorption, and blends of these. Use was also made of the results of a study of the influence of depth of phenol extraction on the group-chemical composition of oils from Tuymazy crude. Confirmation was found for an earlier result that aromatic constituents made the oil oxidation stable. Work on blends of fractions obtained by adsorption showed that the optimum concentration of aromatics with $n_D^{20} = 1.5300$ and above, is

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S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From
Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

9 to 15%. It will be seen from the graph of Fig.1 that a higher or lower concentration of these aromatics increases the acid number after oxidation. Such blends were found to be much more stable than oils of similar constitution prepared by normal refining methods and, as will be seen from the data given in Table 1, the main difference is the presence of resins in the normal oils. It is concluded that these resins are responsible for instability of the oil and that it is necessary to remove them. A common method of removing resins is by treatment with 95% sulphuric acid and it will be seen, from the data given in Table 2, that whilst treatment with 0.5% of acid gives an oil of satisfactory stability, the use of 2 to 5% acid gives oil of high acid number. There were, however, practical difficulties in the use of acid treatment at the refinery. It is also known that hydrofining can improve the colour and stability of oils and in the present work hydrofining was used as a finishing treatment for solvent treated and dewaxed oils.

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S/065/60/000/012/003/007
E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

The results are given in Table 3 and it will be seen that transformer oil of good oxidation stability can be prepared in this way. However, again, it was inconvenient in practice to use the method on the refinery. Percolation over silica gel was tried as a final treatment to remove resins, the feed used was two samples of transformer oil the initial properties of which are given in Table 3. It will be seen from Table 4 that stable oil was produced but again this method is inconvenient. The work had shown that natural sulphur aromatic components desorbed and having n_D^{20} above 1.5300 have good inhibiting properties. These aromatic components are present in extracts of phenol refining and accordingly extracts were tried as oxidation inhibitors for transformer oil. The results of inhibition tests are given in Tables 5 and 6 and in the curves of Fig.2. The most effective of all the aromatic fractions tried was a heavy aromatic fraction desorbed by benzol which when added to the oil to the extent of 1.5 to 2% gave an oil of stability close to that of oil inhibited

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E194/E484

Methods of Improving the Stability of Transformer Oil Made From
Sulphurous Crudes Refined With Phenol

with 0.2% ionol, see Fig.5. The extract itself contains resin and, from the results given in Table 6, it will be seen that earth treatment of the extract reduces its inhibiting properties. The work that was done leads to the recommendation that the extract should be added to the oil before the final earth treatment with 8 to 10% of earth at 60 to 70°C. Oil prepared in this way meets the specification requirements in respect of oxidation stability and the dielectric loss is also normal. There are 2 figures, 6 tables and 9 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: BashNII NP

ACCESSION NR: AR3000209

S/0081/53/000/006/0552/0552

SOURCE: RZh. Khimiya, Abs. 6P105.

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, D. O.; Minkhayrova, S. A.

TITLE: Investigation of high-boiling distillates of Arlanskiy petroleum

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Bashkirsk. n.-i. in-t po pererabotke nef'ti, vyp. 5, 1962, 250-259

TOPIC TAGS: distillates, petroleum

TRANSLATION: A study was made of a sample of petroleum from the Arlanskiy oil field (in northern Bashkiria), having the following characteristics: d sup 20 sub 4 0.893, viscosity 10.9 centistokes/50°, coking capacity 7.7%, S content 3.1%, paraffin content 4.7%. The petroleum was distilled in an experimental tubular unit, yielding 68.4% mazut boiling

ACCESSION NR: AR3000209

above 300°. Rectification of the mazut in vacuum yielded 4 fractions of distillate (listing of boiling range of fraction in °C, yield in % on the basis of petroleum, viscosity index): 300-350, 8.1, 71; 350-400, 8.9, -; 400-450, 6.2, 60; 450-500, 7.7, -; in the residue were obtained 37% (on the basis of petroleum) of petroleum asphalt. Chemical type composition of vacuum distillates is given. It was found that Arlanskiy petroleum distillates boiling in the range 300-500° differ from analogous distillates of Tuymazinskiy petroleum by a higher content of aromatic fractions, in which predominate fractions of "heavy" and "benzene" aromatic compounds. From the recovered Arlanskiy vacuum distillates were obtained, by purification with phenol and deparaffinization in acetone-toluene solution, oils with a yield of 43-29.5% (on the basis of distillate), having a viscosity index 70-102 and S content of 0.8-2%. In stability to oxidation, these Arlanskiy oils are equivalent to Tuymazinskiy oils of equal degree of purification. The obtaining of power-machinery fuel oils from Arlanskiy distillates is possible only through the addition of a highly effective inhibitor to the purified oils. A. Ravikovich.

DATE ACQ: 16May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

Card 2/2

ABRABAND, J. B., VICE PRESIDENT, U. S. CHINA, INC., BIRMINGHAM,
ALABAMA, PATENT, U. S. A.

Reference is made to the letter of introduction from the U. S. Patent
Office dated 10/1/61 and the letter of introduction from the U. S. Patent
Office dated 10/1/61, both of which are attached to this document.
(U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

SOBOLEV, B.A.; GOL'DBERG, D.O.

Two-stage deasphaltization of goudrons from sulfur-bearing
crude oils. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 8 no. 5:8-12 My '63.
(MIRA 16:8)

1. Bashkirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pere-
rabotke nefi, i Ufimskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod im.
XXII s"yezda Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

GOL'DBERG, D. O.

"Techniques of laboratory work in organic chemistry" by L. M.
Berlin. Reviewed by D. O. Gol'dberg. Khim prom no. 3:238 Ms 102.
(MIRA 10:5)

GOL'DBERG, D.O.; KHEYN, S.E.; KALAYTAN, Ye.N.; KUCHEN, G.I.,
MINKHAYKOVA, S.A., TRUBENKOVA, N.N.

Methods for obtaining oils with improved low-temperature
properties from sour curde. Tudy BashNII NP no.6.106-111 '59.
MIRA 17-59

AKIMOV, V.I., GULBERG, I.O., YEFEROV, M.I.

Effect of the acetone content in a solvent on desizing.
Trudy BashNI NP no.6:110-122 '63. (MIRA 17,5)

L 51411-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T Pr-4 DJ

ACCESSION NR: AP5015462

UR/0318/64/00/004/0012/0014

17
B

AUTHOR: Gol'dberg, D.O.; Marksyeva, L.I.

TITLE: Tractor transmission lubricants from sulfurous crude oils

SOURCE: Nefteserabotka i neftekhiymiya, no. 8, 1964, 12-14

TOPIC TAGS: crude petroleum, lubricant

Abstract: Lubricity and antiwear properties of lubricants increase with the addition of surface-active additives. In spite of the fact that the residues of the straight run distillation of crude oils contain such active components, they are not suitable as lubricants due to the presence of asphaltenes which are harmful to engines. Noting that by past experiences Soviet transmission lubricants produced from extract or crude oil residues contribute to the fast wear of transmission components, the authors discuss the physical and chemical properties of various commercial and experimental lubricants. They draw numerous conclusions and offer suggestions for improvement. Orig. Art. has 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: BashNIIP

SUBMITTED: 00
NO REF SOV: 005

ENCL: 00
OTHER: 001

SUB CODE: FP
JPEB

Card 1/1 *me*

SUKHININ, P.L., prof.; BUSANOV, S.A., prof.; GOLITSKY, G.Z., prof.;
BOLDINERIT, I.I., doktor; YILYA, I.I., prof.;
prof.; LIFSEY, doktor; GOLDBERG, S.I., doktor; VOISCHOK, Ye.V., doktor;
VOISCHOK, Ye.V., doktor; MARTYNOV, A.I., doktor; KOTOV, I.A., doktor;
KOTOV, I.A., doktor; SKATIN, L.I., doktor; FROLOV, A.I., dotsent;
dotsent, SMIRNOVA, Ye.S., doktor; SMOLYANNIKOV, I.I., dotsent;
MKHANOVA, N.Y., doktor; IETROV, S.A., prof.

Participants of the session: ...
... ..

1. I gorodskaya bel'nitsa imeni Lenina, Saratov (for ...)
2. Kafedra gospiatel'noy khirurgii i onkologii, ...
Gor'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for ...)
3. Gosudarstvennyy onkologicheskyy institut imeni ...
Moskva (for ...).

MR. A.M.; STABITSKY, A.M.; NECHAY, A.M.; KRYV, Ye.V.;
KRYV, Ye.I.; KRYV, A.I.; KRYV, A.M.;
KRYV, T.A.

Signal results of testing the... (100-01)
for... Sudostroenie... (100-01)

GOLDEBERG, P. R.

Affection of vestibular apparatus as a symptom of plasmocidic atrophy of optical nerves. Vest. oft. 29:4, July-Aug. 50. p. 12-3

1. Of the Eye Clinic (Former Director---Prof. Ya. Zh. Tron; Present Director---Prof. P. Ye. Tikhomirov) of Second Leningrad Medical Institute.

CJML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

GOL'DBERG, F.R.; KISIN, P.E.

Pathogenesis of ocular paralysis following cerebrospinal
anesthesia and cerebrospinal puncture. Vest. oft., Moskva
32 no.6:31-33 Nov-Dec 1953. (GLML 25:5)

1. Of the Clinic for Eye Diseases (Director --Prof.
P.Ye. Tikhomirov), Leningrad Sanitary-Hygienic Institute.

GOLDBERG, F.R., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Absolute hemianopsia and hemiparesis in an 11-year old boy suffering from diabetes. *Pediatrics* 39 no.3:47-48 1966. (MLA 9:9)

1. Iz Detskoy bol'nitsy imeni K.A.Raukhfusa (glavnyy vrach Yu.S. Ghistyakova)

(DIABETES) (HEMIANOPSIA) (PARALYSIS)

GOL'DBERG, Filipp Yakovlevich [deceased]; KOFMAN, K.D., redaktor;
VORONIN, K.P., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Prefabricated elements for electric systems in shops; industrial
method of installing main lines underground] Sbornye konstrukttsii
tsakhovykh elektrosetei; industrial'nyi metod montazha magistral'-
nykh sborok pod polom. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1956. 37 p.
(Electric wiring) (MIRA 10:3)

USSR/Engineering
Automobiles
Electrical Equipment

Jul 48

"Electrical Equipment of the ZIS-150 Automobile,"
G. Gol'dberg, Engr, Moscow Auto Plant imeni Stalin,
7¹/₄ pp

"Avtomobil'" No 7

Describes equipment in detail, with one photograph,
and ten drawings.

23/49T28

GOL'DBERG, G., inzh.; ZUBAREV, A., inzh.

The ST130 remote controlled starter. Avt. transp. 41 no.8:
40-42 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

COL'DBERG, G., izena; R'W'NOV, A., kind. tekhn. nauk

Gypsum cement concrete panels for floor foundations. nil.
atrol. no. 6412.19 '65. (MIRA 10-12)

GOLDBERG, J. H.

A

Synthesis of isobutyl tetrahydronaphthyl ketone. S. L. Gussinskaya and G. A. Goldberg (Middle-Asian State Univ., Alma-Ata). *J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R.* 18, 1945 (1948) (in Russian). Friedel-Crafts condensation of tetrahydronaphthalene and iso-BuCOCl gave the best results under the following conditions: 12 ml. tetralin, 16 ml. iso-BuCOCl, 15 g. AlCl₃, 40 ml. CS₂. The yield of *iso-Bu tetrahydronaphthyl ketone*, bp 172-3°, d₄²⁰ 1.0144, n_D²⁰ 1.5468, was 64%. *transcarbazone*, m. 146-8° (from EtOH). Reduction of 25 g. ketone with 160 g. amalgamated Zn and 65 ml. concd. HCl for 14 hrs. at reflux gave 5.5 g. *isomethyltetrahydronaphthene*, bp 272-81°, b_D 144-5°, d₄²⁰ 0.9610, n_D²⁰ 1.5248. G. M. K.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF CHEMISTRY

GRIBOVA, Ye.A.; ZHDANOV, G.S.; GOL'DBERG, G.A.

X-ray analysis of indigo and thioindigo. Kristallografiya 1
no.1:53-60 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.
2. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley imeni K.Ye.Voroshilova.
(Indigo) (Thioindigo)

GELDBERG, G. A.

USSR / Cultivated Plants. Plants for Technical Use. 4
Oil Plants. Other Plants.

Abstr Jour : R. F. Jour - Biol., No. 8, 1958, No. 54736

Authors : Chikil'din, S. I.; Gelberg, G. A.; Isenkin, N. S.

Inst : Not given

Title : Certain Agrotechnical Problems in Fine Fiber Cotton

Orig Pub : Sots. s. kh. Uzb. Kustani, 1957. No. 4, 18-21

Abstract : No abstract given.

Card 1/1

GOL'DBERG, G. A.

Effect of iodine on lipoids in the blood in atherosclerosis. Ter. arkh.,
Moskva 24 no. 3:60-68 May-June 1952. (CLML 22:4)

1. Of the Therapeutic Clinic (Head -- Prof. G. M. Sheruhovskiy), Novo-
sibirsk Institute for the Advanced Training of Physicians.

137-58-6-13959

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 393 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Goldberg, G.A.

TITLE: Some Prophylactic and Clinical Problems in Connection With
Pneumonia Among Workers at the Kuznetskiy Metallurgical
Kombinat (Nekotoryye voprosy profilaktiki k kliniki pnevmonii
u rabochikh Kuznetskogo metallurgicheskogo kombinata)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Stalinsk. in-t usoversh. vrachey, 1957, Vol 27, pp
11-16

ABSTRACT: The following deductions were arrived at as a result of a
study of problems of prophylaxis against and treatment of
pneumonia among workers at the KMK: 1) Sickness statistics
reflect working conditions at the plant both outdoors and inside
dusty crowded buildings. 2) Workers with little seniority (one
year) contract pneumonia more often. 3) The course of pneu-
monia becomes prolonged more frequently among workers sub-
jected to action of silica dust. 4) Combined treatment of pneu-
monia with sulfanilamide and penicillin in cases of moderate-
seriousness has no noticeable advantages over sulfanilamide
treatment alone. Combined treatment is recommended in

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137-58-6-13949

Some Prophylactic and Clinical Problems in Connection With Pneumonia (cont.)

extremely grave cases or in cases of resistance (immunity) to sulfanilamides.

Ye.L.

1. Indications: acute--TBC 2. Basis of resistance: TBC is acute--Applying
3. Phenomena--therapy

GOL'DBERG, G.A., kand.med.nauk; LEONOV, P.M.

Thyroid function in atherosclerosis. Terap. arkh. 70 no.4:45-48
Ap '69. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry terapii (zav.-prof. G.M.Shershevskiy) i kafedry
rentgenologii i radiologii (zav.-prof. D.Ya.Bogatin) Stalinskogo
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.
(ARTERIOSCLEROSIS, physiology,
thyroid gland (Rus)
(THYROID GLAND, in var. dis.
arteriosclerosis (Rus)

GOL'DBERG, G.A., kand.med.nauk, DEMIDOVA, N.I. (Stalinsk)

Persistent atrioventricular cardiac rhythm. Klin.med. 36 no.5:110-114
My '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz kafedry terapii (zav. - prof. G.M. Shershevskiy) i kafedry
funktional'noy diagnostiki i fizioterapii (zav. - prof. A.A. Savel'yev)
Stalinskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachev.

(ARRHYTHMIA, case reports,
persistent nodal rhythm (Rus))

GOL'DBERG, G.A.; MIRKINA, Yu.A.

Metothylin therapy for patients with thyrotoxicosis. Klin.med.
38 no.7:79-81 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(HYPERTHYROIDISM) (IMIDAZOLE)

GOL'DBERG, G.A., dotsent; GORDON, I.B., kandi.med.nauk

High (giant) wave T of noncoronary genesis in chest electrocardiogram leads. Kardiologiya 1 no.6:92-93 M-D '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Iz kafedry funktsional'noy diagnostiki (zav. - prof. A.A.Savel'yev) i kafedry terapii No.2 (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti zaveduyushchego - dotsent G.A.Gol'dberg) Novokuznetskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - dotsent G.L.Starkov).
(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)